

THE ATTACK ON THE U.S.S.
"STARK" AND IMPLICATIONS
FOR ELECTRONIC WARFARE IN
THE NAVY

HON. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, on May 17, 1987, the guided missile frigate U.S.S. *Stark* was on routine patrol in the Persian Gulf to protect neutral shipping during the Iran-Iraq war. At about 8:00 a.m., a long-range U.S. electronic warning and control aircraft picked up an F-1 Mirage, positively identified it as an Iraqi aircraft, and passed the notification on to U.S. Naval units operating in the Gulf. A little after 9:00 that morning, the aircraft was picked up as an unknown on the *Stark's* radar, at a range of about 70 miles.

Once the Mirage had closed to within less than 70 miles of the *Stark*, the ship's Tactical Operations Officer was tracking it continuously. When the aircraft closed to 13 miles, the *Stark* identified itself by radio, and requested identification from the aircraft, but received none. A second inquiry at a range of 11 miles also brought no response. At about 9:11, the operator of electronic intercept equipment aboard the *Stark* reported that it had been locked onto by the aircraft's fire control radar.

When the TAO discovered the lock-on by the Mirage's radar, he immediately started to bring the ship's Phalanx close-in weapons system up. He also requested a lock by the ship's air defense radar. However, the attack was coming in over the port bow, and the primary radar was blocked by the superstructure. At 9:12, the TAO ordered a secondary radar brought up, but before it could be activated an Exocet missile launched by the Mirage hit the ship. A second missile impacted shortly thereafter. The ship had neither taken evasive maneuvers nor brought its defensive weapons systems to bear.

The missile attacks and a large fire they ignited in the aluminum superstructure claimed the lives of 37 U.S. sailors. Only the heroic action of the crew saved the ship.

Mr. Speaker, today the only remaining sign of this tragic event is the memorial engraving mounted in the midships' passageway, which lists the names of those who perished. However, we in Congress must always remember the 37 shipmates who gave their lives that day and their sacrifice must not have been in vain.

Subsequent to the U.S. Navy's own inquiry, the Staff Report of the Committee on Armed Services concluded that although the Rules of Engagement allowed for a more aggressive defensive posture, the real world was more difficult. At the time, Iraq was considered a near-ally against Iran, and had never attacked a U.S. ship despite several opportunities.

In all probability, the incident was caused by complementary errors of interpretation and the Iraqi attack was probably inadvertent. In the era of electronic warfare, the fear that he who hesitates is almost certainly lost leads to a policy of attacking immediately almost anything the radar engages. In contrast, the *Stark* regarded the closing of the Mirage as a puzzle rather than a threat, and did not take action to unmask its defensive systems in time for them to engage.

Whether intentional or not, the end results of this attack were the same. Thirty-seven

brave sailors lost their lives. This tragedy demonstrates the vital importance in Congress exercising its oversight powers to prevent any reoccurrence of this incident.

It is for precisely this reason that I requested the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense include report language directing the Navy to assess the tactical viability of its primary shipboard electronic warfare system, the AN/SLQ-32(V). I am happy to report that the conference report to the defense appropriations bill, which passed the House today, included this important language.

This language will benefit electronic warfare in the Navy. More importantly, however, it is an important first step toward assuring that we in Congress fulfill our responsibility to guarantee the best protection possible to our sailors and aircrews who go into harms way in the defense of freedom every day of their lives.

THE COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT
MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2000

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, and my distinguished colleagues, I am pleased to introduce today, in partnership with my colleague, Representative LUIS GUTIERREZ, the Community Reinvestment Modernization Act of 2000. This legislation seeks to ensure that the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) will remain an effective fair lending tool in today's rapidly changing financial services marketplace.

CRA has played a key role in helping credit-worthy Americans gain access to credit and banking services. And it has helped banks and thrifts discover new markets and profit opportunities they otherwise may have overlooked.

Since 1997, CRA has encouraged banks and thrifts to commit more than \$1 trillion in private reinvestment dollars for mortgages, small business loans and community development loans for traditionally underserved communities. In the Milwaukee area alone, CRA has channeled over \$200 million in lending to low- and moderate-income citizens and neighborhoods.

Unfortunately, CRA will become less effective if it is not updated to keep pace with the rapid changes that are occurring in the financial services marketplace as a result of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Modernization Act of 1999. While this new law allows banks to merge with securities and insurance firms in a new "holding company," it does not require that all of a holding company's banking and lending products and services be covered by CRA. Essentially, the law creates a two-tiered banking and lending industry, with one part being covered by CRA and the other part not.

Insurance and securities affiliates of banks are increasingly conducting lending and selling bank-like products. And this trend will likely continue to spiral as a result of the new financial modernization law. As more and more assets and banking products are shifted out of banks and into holding company affiliates that are not covered by CRA, the reach of CRA will be reduced to a small portion of the Nation's lending activities.

The bill we are introducing today will update CRA to match the increased market powers the Financial Modernization Act creates. In ad-

dition to extending CRA to all lending affiliates of financial holding companies, the CRA Modernization Act will:

(1) make insurance more available, affordable and accessible to minorities and low-income citizens;

(2) improve data collection for small business and farm loans;

(3) require a notice and public comment period for mergers between banks, insurance and investment companies;

(4) require that HMDA data also include information on loan pricing and terms, including interest rates, discount points, origination fees, financing of lump sum insurance payment premiums, balloon payments, and prepayment penalties;

(5) prohibit insurance companies that violate fair housing court consent decrees from affiliating with banks, and;

(6) penalize a financial institution and its affiliates through reduced CRA ratings if the institutions have engaged in predatory lending.

CRA modernization is not only the right thing to do, it is the profitable thing to do. According to a Federal Reserve Board report issued on Monday, 91 percent of home lending and 82 percent of small business lending under CRA is profitable. This is comparable to any other type of lending.

The bill is endorsed by the National Community Reinvestment Coalition, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National League of Cities, and the Association of Community Organizations for Reform NOW (ACORN). In my hometown of Milwaukee, it is supported by the mayor of Milwaukee, the Fair Lending Coalition, Interfaith Conference of Greater Milwaukee, Hope Offered through Shared Ecumenical Action (HOSEA), the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), the Neighborhood Housing Services of Greater Milwaukee, Milwaukee Innercity Congregations, Allied for Hope (MICA), the Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Select Milwaukee and the Legacy Bank.

CRA is paramount to continuing the progress this country has made towards eradicating discrimination in the financial services marketplace. And it is imperative that we modernize this important law now. The bottom line is that CRA is good for business. It not only levels the playing field to make sure that all creditworthy Americans have access to capital and credit, it makes good business sense.

We hope you and all of our colleagues in the House will consider supporting the Community Reinvestment Modernization Act of 2000.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO RENAME THE POST OFFICE
IN ROYAL OAK, MI, AFTER THE
HONORABLE WILLIAM S. BROOM-
FIELD

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, today I pay a much deserved tribute to former Congressman William S. "Bill" Broomfield, who

ably served the people of the State of Michigan for over forty years.

I am introducing legislation to name the post office building at 200 West Second Street in Royal Oak, Michigan, in honor of my friend and predecessor. I am pleased to report to the House that the entire Michigan House delegation has signed on as original cosponsors of the measure. Mr. Speaker, Bill Broomfield is so well respected by his colleagues on both sides of the aisle that both Republicans and Democrats stand together to honor this fine man.

Bill Broomfield was born in Royal Oak, Michigan, in 1922 and graduated from then-Michigan State College (now Michigan State University) in East Lansing before serving ably in the Michigan legislature. He was first elected to the U.S. Congress in 1956, the same time as the second Eisenhower Administration and he did not stop serving his constituents until his retirement from this body in 1992, a span of thirty-six years.

Bill Broomfield is Royal Oak's favorite son and a true man of the people. He is so endearing and personable that he was known to his constituents simply as "Bill". He loves the people he served for and they have love, admiration, and respect for him.

During his tenure, Bill Broomfield was the hallmark of bipartisanship and a self-defined "consensus builder". He served as a member of the International Relations, later renamed the Foreign Affairs Committee, where he helped craft America's foreign policy during the critical Cold War Era. He served as Ranking Member of this committee from 1975 until his retirement in 1993.

He also was the point-person in Congress for many of the initiatives championed by Presidents Reagan and Bush. From Nicaragua to the Persian Gulf to Eastern Europe to North Korea, he led the charge in Congress for the foreign policy that ultimately won the Cold War. For this effort, Michiganders and Americans everywhere owe him a tremendous debt of gratitude. The history books may credit Reagan and Bush with bringing down communism, but make no mistake, they should also mention Bill Broomfield in the same breath for his outstanding contribution to the effort that ended communism.

Mr. Broomfield was also a careful keeper of Congress' prerogatives in foreign policy. He made sure that the legislative branch of government fulfilled its constitutional duty and that the president consulted with lawmakers. For example, Broomfield ensured that President Bush consulted with Congress when the chief executive ordered a massive troop buildup in Kuwait in 1990 in response to Iraq's aggression. When President Bush did come to Congress, Broomfield supported his efforts. He said, "We must give the president the power he needs to convince Saddam that he has no other alternative . . ."

Think about all of the changes in America he had the privilege of witnessing first-hand during his thirty-six year tenure. He has seen the rise and fall of Soviet totalitarianism. He has seen man reach the moon and Jim Crow fall. He helped move the U.S. Post-War era economy to the brink of the technological revolution. As we move into the 21st Century, we shouldn't forget the legacy of those who helped us get here and Bill Broomfield was at the forefront of that crusade.

Just because he retired from elected office didn't mean that he stopped serving the pub-

lic. In fact, he started a foundation that supports many causes and charities throughout southeast Michigan, including the Salvation Army and efforts for fighting cancer, Alzheimer's, and spina bifida.

From the middle of the Eisenhower era to the beginning of the Clinton administration, Broomfield was a gentleman in every sense of the word, and an example of everything that is good and decent in public service and this institution. Naming the post office in his hometown of Royal Oak is just one way we can pay tribute to this fine man and I urge support for the bill.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. CLEMENT HEALTH SERVICES

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 100th anniversary of St. Clement Health Services.

A little more than 100 years ago, the idea of a facility to care for the sick in Red Bud, Illinois was born. Although the original plan only intended for a house to care for ill sisters from the Adorers of the Blood in Christ convent in Ruma, Illinois, the needs and wants of the community created St. Clement's Hospital.

In the 1890's, several sisters had been experiencing serious health problems. Mother Clementine of the ASC order visualized an infirmary facility with extra rooms set aside for sisters who would be passing on their way to Ruma. Land for the house was purchased in 1898. During the summer and the fall of that year, the 3.9 acre tract for the facility was cleared. Construction began on the building in 1899 and continued through 1900. The building was dedicated on August 5, 1900 under the title of St. Clement's Hospital. The facility, built with 8 rooms on the first floor, served not only as a hospital, but also as a place where the aged and infirm could spend their last days in a Catholic setting. It could accommodate as many as 20 patients.

To help support the hospital, the sisters of ASC cultivated a large garden and raised both pigs and cows. Handwork and needlework were also sold. Water was pumped by hand with a hose to the third floor for the bathrooms. Having no electricity, the ice box had to be stocked with ample supplies of ice.

As the hospital grew, an addition was built for the hospital in 1946 with 70 beds, 15 basins and 20 beds for the aged and infirm sisters. St. Clement quickly outgrew this addition. In 1966, survey results pointed to the lack of extended care facilities for the anticipated growth for the hospital service area. On May 24, 1969, ground was broken for a new \$4.5 million St. Clement Hospital.

In the 100 years since St. Clement's has been open, the hospital has experienced significant growth. In the first year of operation, they performed their first surgery. Throughout the 50's and 60's the hospital was averaging 300 surgeries a year. Today, an average of 1,600 surgeries are performed. The first birth didn't occur until 1925. Throughout the 30's no more than 40 births were recorded. In 1943,

there were 169 births while over the next ten years the hospital averaged 420 births a year. Today, the hospital welcomes 130 new babies a year.

One hundred years later, the original hospital may be gone, but you may still find St. Clement Hospital available to take care of the sick and reaching out to the community it serves. Today, St. Clement Health Services is a member of Unity Health. They encompass the resources and personnel of St. John's Mercy Medical Hospital, St. John's Mercy Medical Center and St. Luke's Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring St. Clement's Health Services on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of their founding and to recognize the administration and staff both past and present for the quality service that they have been providing to the people of our area for the past 100 years.

TRIBUTE TO BILL G. MASTERS

HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 2000

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the outstanding career of Mr. Bill G. Masters, who is retiring this year after 35 years of distinguished service with the Port of Beaumont. Stretching over 4 decades, Mr. Masters' entire career has had a wide-ranging impact across a broad spectrum of important local concerns as well as vital national interests.

Before contributing his valuable assets to the Port of Beaumont, Mr. Masters served our Nation proudly in the Marine Corps and then achieved a degree in accounting. Soon after, Mr. Masters worked for 6 years in the Golden Triangle on waterfront jobs. Joining the port in 1965, Mr. Masters secured his first job as an assistant dock superintendent. He began to prove himself as a great asset to the port and rapidly ascended the ranks of the port administration. In 1986, Mr. Masters was enthusiastically appointed by his peers to the position of port director.

Mr. Masters has led the Port of Beaumont into years of unprecedented growth. This vast expansion includes a steep growth in the amount of cargo handled, doubling the size of both revenue cargo and total cargo handled by the port. In addition, under Mr. Masters' direction, the port has widened its cargo base to include a countless number of new commodities. The port has also grown in space, with the addition of 27 acres since Mr. Masters' appointment.

Mr. Masters' ability to achieve his innovative ideas has greatly benefited the Port of Beaumont. Its newly completed rail-to-ship transfer has propelled the Port of Beaumont into one of our Nation's most vital ports.

Quickly after becoming the director of the Port of Beaumont, Mr. Masters began garnering national recognition of his achievements. Mr. Masters was elected president of both the Gulf Ports Association and the Texas Ports Association in 1991. Currently, Mr. Masters serves on the American Association of Port Authorities as a member of their National Defense Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Bill G. Masters' career is ripe with countless examples of selfless hard